The International Standard Book Number System

ISBN Users' Manual

International Edition

Sixth Edition

International ISBN Agency
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The most up-to-date version of the *ISBN Users' Manual* will be found on the website of the International ISBN Agency:
http://www.isbn-international.org

Contents

1. Background

The question of the need for and feasibility of an international numbering system for books was first discussed at the Third International Conference on Book Market Research and Rationalisation in the Book Trade, held in November 1966 in Berlin.

At that time, a number of European publishers and book distributors were considering the use of computers for order processing and inventory control, and it was evident that a prerequisite for an efficient automated system was a unique and simple identification number for a published item.

The system that fulfilled this requirement and became known as the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system was developed out of the book numbering system introduced in the United Kingdom in 1967 by J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., and in the United States in 1968 by R. R. Bowker.

At the same time, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee 46 on Information and Documentation set up a working party to investigate the possibility of adapting the British system for international use.

During 1968 and 1969 several meetings took place between representatives from various European countries and the United States, and a report was circulated to all countries belonging to ISO.

As a result of these meetings the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) was approved as ISO standard 2108[1] in 1970. In 1992 the third edition of this standard replaced the second edition of 1978.

The purpose of the international standard is to coordinate and standardise the international use of ISBNs to identify uniquely one publication or edition of a publication published by one specific publisher in one specific format.

The original standard has been revised as book and book-like items begin to appear in new forms of media, and the system is in use today in over 160 countries.

In 2001, a working group was formed to revise the standard and draft its fourth edition. It increased the length of the ISBN from 10 to 13 digits, incorporating the 3-digit prefixes provided by GS1 (formerly EAN International and the Uniform Code Council), thereby increasing the numbering capacity of the system and making it completely compatible with the GS1 GTIN-13 (see section11). The new version of the standard also specified the metadata that should be supplied at the time of ISBN assignment, developed rules for the administration and governance of the system and specified the registration authority for the standard.

This manual explains the functioning of the system and the steps necessary to ensure that ISBNs are correctly assigned, and provides particular guidance on the assignment of ISBNs to digital publications.

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[1]Obtainable from national standards organisations.

2. Benefits of the ISBN

- The ISBN is a unique international identifier for monographic publications; assigning a number replaces the handling of long bibliographic descriptive records, thereby saving time and staff costs and reducing copying errors.

- Correct use of the ISBN allows different product forms and editions of a book, whether printed or digital, to be clearly differentiated, ensuring that customers receive the version that they require.

- The ISBN facilitates compilation and updating of book-trade directories and bibliographic databases, such as catalogues of books-in-print. Information on available books can be found easily.

- Ordering and distribution of books is mainly executed by ISBN; this is a fast and efficient method.

- The ISBN is machine-readable in the form of a 13-digit EAN-13 bar code. This is fast and avoids mistakes.

- The ISBN is required for the running of electronic point-of-sale systems in bookshops.

- Many publishing and supply chain systems are based on ISBN

- The accumulation of sales data is done by the ISBN. This enables the varying successes of different product forms and editions of publications to be monitored, as well as enabling comparisons between different subject areas and even different publishing houses.

- The national lending right in some countries is based on the ISBN. Such schemes enable authors and illustrators to receive payments proportionate to the number of times that their books are lent out by public libraries.

3. The Function and Scope of the ISBN

Recognised in more than 160 countries throughout the world, the International Standard Book Number is a short and clear identifier that is potentially machine-readable. The ISBN denotes a particular monographic publication uniquely and should, therefore, be associated with it from early production stages. An essential instrument in production, distribution, sales analysis, and bibliographic data storage systems in the book trade, ISBN is also of vital importance to library information management.

However, where a product is appropriate to another specific numbering system (such as continuing resources and ongoing integrating resources which qualify for the ISSN, and printed music which qualifies for the ISMN), then that system must be used. If appropriate, such identifiers should be used in conjunction with the ISBN. Further information on other types of identifier is provided in section 12.

ISBNs are assigned to monographic publications, including related products such as publications available as sets or as completed series that are available to the public, whether those publications and related products are available on a gratis basis or to purchase. In addition, individual sections (such as chapters) of monographic publications

or issues or articles of continuing resources that are made available separately may also use the ISBN as an identifier. Provided that the publication qualifies for ISBN assignment, it is of no importance in what physical form the content is documented and distributed; however, each product form should be identified separately.

Examples of types of monographic publications to which an ISBN **shall be** assigned are:

- Printed books and pamphlets
- Braille publications
- Publications that are not intended by the publisher to be updated regularly or continued indefinitely
- Individual articles[2] or issues of a particular continuing resource (but not the continuing resource in its entirety)
- Maps
- Educational/instructional films, videos and transparencies
- Audiobooks on cassette, or CD, or DVD (talking books)
- Electronic publications either on physical carriers (such as machine-readable tapes, diskettes, or CD-ROMs) or on the Internet (for download or streaming)
- Digitised copies of printed monographic publications
- Microform publications
- Educational or instructional software
- Mixed media publications (where the principal constituent is text-based)

Some examples of the types of material to which an ISBN **shall *NOT* be** assigned are:

- Continuing resources[3] treated in their entirety as bibliographic entities (individual issues may qualify for ISBNs)
- Abstract entities[4] such as textual works and other abstract creations of intellectual or artistic content
- Ephemeral printed materials such as advertising matter and the like
- Printed music
- Art prints and art folders without title page and text
- Personal documents (such as an electronic curriculum vitae or personal profile)
- Greetings cards
- Music sound recordings
- Software that is intended for any purpose other than educational or instructional
- Electronic bulletin boards
- Emails and other electronic correspondence
- Games

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[2]Where individual articles are made available separately by a publisher, they qualify as monographic publications and shall be assigned an ISBN. This does not apply in the case of offprint or preprint copies that are ordered by the author(s) of the article for their own distribution purposes.

[3]A publication that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Such a publication is usually issued in successive or integrating issues, which generally have numerical and/or chronological designations. Typical examples include serials such as newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, etc., and integrating resources such as updating loose-leaf publications and updating websites.

[4]For example, each separate product form of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* is eligible for an ISBN, but the novel itself, as an abstract textual work, shall not be assigned an ISBN.

Where one qualifying product is made available accompanied by a secondary item that does not itself qualify for ISBN, then one ISBN should be used to identify the items in combination, and another ISBN to identify the qualifying product if it is also available separately. However, as it is outside the scope of ISBN, an ISBN shall not be used to identify the secondary element if it too is made available separately.

Some identifiers such as the ISSN and ISMN have precise rules as to the scope of materials that qualify for assignment whereas some other identifiers, such as GTIN-13 for trade items, may be used across very broad product ranges.

As the ISBN is now fully compatible with GTIN-13 this makes it more convenient for retailers to sell products of related interest, that do not qualify for ISBN and which use the GTIN-13 instead, without having to adapt their systems.

For further information including clarification about whether or not a particular type of product may qualify, please contact your local ISBN registration agency. For information about other types of identifier and their applicability, consult **Section 12. ISBN and Other Identifiers.**

4. Structure of the ISBN

Since 1 January 2007, national ISBN agencies only provide ISBNs that consist of 13 digits, comprising the following elements:

- Prefix element
- Registration group element
- Registrant element
- Publication element
- Check digit

When printed, the ISBN is always preceded by the letters "ISBN".

Note: In countries where the Latin alphabet is not used, an abbreviation in the characters of the local script may be used **in addition** to the Latin letters "ISBN".

The ISBN is divided into five elements, three of them of variable length; the first and last elements are of fixed length. The elements must each be separated clearly by hyphens or spaces when displayed in *human readable* form:

ISBN 978-0-571-08989-5
or
ISBN 978 0 571 08989 5

Note: The use of hyphens or spaces has no lexical significance and is purely to enhance readability.

The number of digits in the second, third, and fourth elements of the ISBN (registration group element, registrant element, publication element) varies. The length of the registration group element and of the registrant element is relative to the anticipated publishing output of the registration group or registrant. When these elements are short in length it indicates that the output of the registration group or the registrant (or both) is expected to be a large number of publications.

4.1 Prefix element

The first element of the ISBN is a three-digit number that is made available by GS1, formerly EAN International. Prefixes that have already been made available by GS1 are 978 and 979, but there may be a further prefix allocation made in the future as required to ensure the continued capacity of the ISBN system.

EXAMPLE: 978

4.2 Registration group element

The second element of the ISBN identifies the country, geographical region, or language area participating in the ISBN system. Some members of the ISBN system form language areas (e.g., registration group number 3 = German language group within prefix element 978); others form regional units (e.g., registration group number 982 = South Pacific within prefix element 978). The length of this element varies but may comprise up to 5 digits.

Registration group elements are allocated by the International ISBN Agency.

EXAMPLE: 978-0

4.3 Registrant element

The third element of the ISBN identifies a particular publisher or imprint within a registration group. The length of this element varies in direct relationship to the anticipated output of the publisher and may comprise up to 7 digits. Publishers with the largest expected title outputs are assigned the shortest registrant elements and vice versa.

Potential registrants apply to the ISBN group agency responsible for the management of the ISBN system within the country, region, or language group where they are based in order to be assigned registrant elements that are unique to them. Once they have exhausted the allocation of ISBNs that is linked to their registrant element, they may be assigned an additional registrant element providing further allocations of ISBNs.

EXAMPLE: 978-0-11

4.4 Publication element

The fourth element of the ISBN identifies a specific edition of a publication by a specific publisher. The length of this element varies in direct relationship to the anticipated output of the publisher concerned and may comprise up to 6 digits. Publishers with the largest expected title outputs are assigned the longest publication elements and vice versa. To ensure that the correct length of the ISBN is maintained, blank digits are represented by leading zeros.

EXAMPLE 978-0-11-000222

4.5 Check digit

The fifth element of the ISBN is the check digit. This is calculated using a modulus 10 algorithm. (See Appendix 1 for calculation method or contact your local ISBN agency for advice).

5. Application of ISBN

5.1 General

A separate ISBN shall be assigned to each separate monographic publication or separate edition or format of a monographic publication issued by a publisher. A separate ISBN shall be assigned to each different language edition of a monographic publication.

5.2 Changes to publications

A separate ISBN shall be assigned if there have been significant changes to any part or parts of a publication. A separate ISBN shall be assigned if there has been a change to the title and/or to the sub-title of a publication. A change to the cover design or colour or to the price of a monographic publication does not require a separate ISBN. Minor changes in an edition (e.g. corrections to misprints) do not require a separate ISBN.

5.3 Facsimile reprints

A separate ISBN shall be assigned to a facsimile reprint when it is produced by another publisher or republished under the imprint of a different publisher. A separate ISBN shall also be assigned if the same publication is published under a different imprint name by the same publisher. If a book is scanned and digitised by an organisation other than the original publisher (e.g. by a library) then the scanned and digitised version shall be assigned a separate ISBN by the new producer provided that version is made available to the public (as opposed to being purely for archival purposes for example).

5.4 Publications in different product forms

Different product forms of a publication (e.g., hardback, paperback, Braille, audiobook, online electronic publication) require separate ISBNs. Where electronic publications are made available in different file formats each *separately available* format shall be assigned a unique ISBN. (See section 6.3 for further information on dealing with e-book file formats).

5.5 Loose-leaf publications

An ISBN should be assigned to a finite loose-leaf publication — that is, a loose-leaf publication not intended to continue indefinitely.

An ISBN should not be assigned to either a loose-leaf publication that is continually updated (integrating resource) or to the individual updated sections.

5.6 Multi-volume publications

Publications may comprise more than one volume, and in these cases an ISBN must be assigned to cover the entire set. Where individual volumes of the set are available separately, each volume must be assigned a unique ISBN to identify it. The verso of the title page (or an equivalent position in a non-print version) in each case should clearly display the ISBN for the set as a whole as well as the ISBN for that particular volume.

Even if the multiple volume publication will only be available as a complete set, the assignment of a separate ISBN to each individual volume is still recommended. Doing so will facilitate various stages of transaction processing, including the handling of shipments

when not all volumes are simultaneously published or distributed and the supply of replacements in the case of damaged copies.

5.7 Backlist

A publisher is required to number all backlist publications and publish the ISBNs in any catalogues that the publisher produces whether these catalogues are in print or electronic format. The ISBN must also appear in the first available reprint or reissue of a backlist title.

5.8 Collaborative publications

A publication issued as a joint imprint with other publishers is usually assigned an ISBN by the publisher(s) in charge of distribution. However, it is permissible for each of the co-publishers to assign its own ISBN and display each of them on the copyright page. In such cases, only one of these ISBNs shall be displayed as a bar code on the publication.

5.9 Publications sold or distributed by agents

(Below, b and d apply only to countries that are not yet participating in the system.)

a. As the ISBN standard states, a particular edition published by a particular publisher receives only one ISBN. This ISBN must be retained no matter where, or by whom, the publication is distributed or sold.
b. A publication imported by an exclusive distributor or sole agent from an area that is not in the ISBN system and has no ISBNs assigned to it may be assigned an ISBN by the exclusive distributor.
c. Publications imported by an exclusive distributor or sole agent to which a new title page, bearing the imprint of the exclusive distributor, has been added in place of the title page of the original publisher are to be given a new ISBN by the exclusive distributor or sole agent. The ISBN of the original publisher should also be given.
d. A publication imported by several distributors from an area not in the ISBN system and that has no ISBNs assigned to it may be assigned an ISBN by the group agency responsible for those distributors.

5.10 Acquisition of one publisher by another

A publisher acquiring another publishing house can continue to use the unassigned ISBNs from the originally assigned registrant element. The national ISBN Agency responsible for that registrant element should be informed of the change of ownership of the registrant element.

5.11 Acquisition of complete stock of and rights in publication

A publisher acquiring the complete stock of and rights to a publication(s) can continue to use the originally assigned ISBN until the new company reprints or reissues the publication under that company's own ISBN registrant element.

5.12 Publishers with more than one place of publication

A publisher operating in several places that are listed together in the imprint of a publication must assign only one ISBN to that publication.

A publisher operating separate and distinct offices or branches in different places may have a registrant element for each office or branch. However, each publication is to be assigned only one ISBN by the office or branch responsible for the publication.

5.13 Register of ISBNs and accompanying metadata

It is the responsibility of the publishers to inform their group agency, or the organisation responsible for the maintenance of publication registration, of the ISBNs that will be assigned to forthcoming publications. The information shall include some minimum metadata (descriptive) elements and shall be compatible with the ONIX for Books product information standards maintained by EDItEUR and its associated organisations:

Data element	Comments	ONIX 3 element(s)
ISBN	In the 13 digit ISBN format, without spaces or hyphens	<ProductIdentifier>
Product form	Coding which indicates the medium and/or format of the product	<ProductComposition> <ProductForm> <ProductFormDetail> <ProductPart>
	Although not mentioned explicitly in the ISBN User Manual*, physical measurements may also differentiate between two physical products otherwise in the same binding and format.*	<Measure>
	Similarly, for digital products, different licence terms (usage constraints) or operating system requirements may differentiate between two otherwise identical products.	<ProductFormFeature> <EpubTechnicalProtection> <EpubUsageConstraint>
Title	The title of the publication, together with sub-title or other title elements where applicable	<TitleDetail> composite
Series	Series title and enumeration when applicable	<Collection> composite
Contributor	Contributor role code(s) and contributor name(s)	<Contributor> composite [Identifier (ISNI) optional]
Edition	Edition number (for editions after the first), type, and statement	<EditionTypeCode> <EditionNumber> <EditionStatement>
Language(s) of text	Using ISO 639-2/B language codes	<Language> composite
Imprint	The brand name under which the publication is published	<Imprint> composite [Identifier (ISNI) optional]
Publisher	The person or organization that owns the imprint at the date of publication	<Publisher> composite [Identifier (ISNI) optional]
	For digital products, provision is also made for the possibility that the ISBN may be assigned by a downstream intermediary if the publisher has not done so.	<RecordSource… elements
Country of publication	Using ISO 3166-1 country codes	<CountryOfPublication>
Publication date	The date of first publication under this ISBN. In the ISO 8601 format (YYYY-MM-DD).	<PublishingDate> composite [ONIX uses a format based on ISO 8601, YYYYMMDD]
ISBN of parent publication	ISBN of the parent publication of which this publication is a part, when applicable *Used when an ISBN is registered for a chapter or part – see page 6*	<RelatedProduct> composite <RelatedWork> composite

Note: In some cases the ONIX representation of the ISBN metadata set uses a composite where at first sight it would seem that a simple data element would suffice, or it uses a coded value where only one code is valid. This approach ensures that the ISBN metadata can be specified in an ONIX for ISBN Registration message that is a true subset of current ONIX for Books (ONIX 3.0).

The International ISBN Agency will supply an XML schema on request.

Databases that link ISBNs with their metadata (such as books-in-print listings, national bibliography, etc.) should be made available and kept up to date. In instances where ISBN registration agencies do not provide such bibliographic listing services, they are nevertheless responsible for liaising with appropriate service providers to ensure that such services are accessible. Customers may be charged a fee by ISBN registration agencies and publishers of bibliographic databases to access this information.

5.14 ISBNs can never be reused

Once assigned to a monographic publication, an ISBN can never be reused to identify another monographic publication, even if the original ISBN is found to have been assigned in error. A registrant who discovers that an ISBN has been erroneously assigned must delete this number from the list of usable numbers. The registrant shall also report the erroneous ISBN to their ISBN agency.

6. ISBN for Electronic Publications and Educational/Instructional Software

6.1 ISBN for eligible electronic publications

Where a publication is available electronically (e.g., an e-book, e-book app, CD-ROM, or publication available on the Internet), it will qualify for an ISBN provided that it contains text and is made available to the public, and that there is no intention for the publication to be a continuing resource. Such publications may also include pictures and sounds.

The following types of electronic publications shall *not* be assigned an ISBN:

- Publications that are subject to frequent update and where access is possible to these changes almost immediately, such as online databases
- Websites
- Promotional or advertising materials
- Bulletin boards
- Emails and other electronic correspondence
- Search engines
- Games
- Personal documents (such as an electronic curriculum vitae or personal profile)
- Schedulers/diaries

6.2 ISBN for eligible software products

An ISBN may be used to identify a specific software product that is intended for educational and/or instructional purposes, such as a computer-based training product, provided that it is neither customisable nor requires data in order to function.

All other software products (e.g., computer games) shall not be assigned an ISBN.

6.3 Principles for assignment of ISBN to electronic publications and eligible software products

Publications need separate ISBNs if anyone in the supply chain needs to identify them separately.

ISBN is an identifier of monographic publications (books) and related products available to the public. ISBN should not be used to identify files that only pass between publishers and typesetters or e-book conversion services, nor should it identify abstract entities such as textual works (content).

It is also important to distinguish between the case of different "products", which always merit separate ISBNs, and the case when different DRMs or different usage rights are wrapped with the product at the moment a transaction occurs between the vendor and the consumer. The distinction may not always be obvious. It is important to remember that separate ISBNs are necessary to avoid ambiguity arising in the value chain where there are multiple products and multiple parties involved.

End users need to know a) whether the e-book that they are purchasing will work on their device or software and b) what they will be able to do with it (e.g. copy, print, lend, text to speech etc.). This is normally defined by a combination of file format and software known as Digital Rights Management (DRM) which controls, by technical means, the use that can be made of the e-book. Separate ISBNs will facilitate management, dissemination and discovery of that information as well as delivery of the appropriate version of an e-book.

- Where a specific qualifying e-book is available in different file formats, each different format that is published and made separately available should be given a separate ISBN.

  N.B. A file format is a particular way that information is encoded for storage in a digital file. In the case of e-books, the file format is often a combination of an underlying file type (such as EPUB, .pdf etc) and digital rights management software (such as Adobe's ACS4, Apple's Fairplay etc.).

- Where proprietary DRM is used that ties a version to a specific platform, device or software, separate ISBNs should be used for each such version.

- Where digital publications are being supplied by a retailer that is the sole provider of e-books in a proprietary format that can only be bought through their own websites (e.g. Amazon Kindle, Apple i-books) and that retailer does not require ISBNs, it is not necessary to assign ISBNs to those versions, although it may be useful to do so for tracking sales or for listing publications in third-party databases of available e-books. If ISBNs are assigned, they should be unique to that version.

- A new ISBN may be assigned when a book is digitised by a library or other organisation under certain circumstances. If the electronic version is made available to the public, then as a new product it should be identified by a separate ISBN, regardless of whether or not there is a charge for access to the digital version.

- Where a publication is available in a supply chain with *more than one specific type of DRM*, whether offered by the original publisher or by a vendor later in the chain, then each of these are unique products that need to be identified by unique ISBNs.

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Example 1: *A publisher produces two EPUB versions of the same book, each with different DRMs and then distributes them through the supply chain, through different intermediaries. An ISBN is required for each of the specific DRM versions of the product.*

Example 2: *A publisher produces a file in EPUB format and releases this to a vendor who applies two different types of DRM to the EPUB and makes the two versions available separately, as two distinct products. An ISBN is required for each of the specific DRM versions of the product (the ISBN may be assigned by the publisher or by the vendor if the publisher does not do so).*

Example 3: *A vendor offers to the public the possibility to buy an e-book and to customise on demand the type of DRM to be applied. In this case, the DRM is applied at transaction level and there is no need to assign different ISBNs, since there is no ambiguity in the dialogue between the vendor and the buyer.*

- If a publication is made available with different usage rights (e.g. adjusting the usage settings so that printing is allowed in one, but not in another), each version must be assigned a unique ISBN. In almost all cases usage rights are controlled using settings within the DRM software.

  Example 4: *A publisher releases a publication — one version of the publication is available with accessibility features such as text to speech (controlled through the DRM software) and one without. Each of the versions must have unique ISBNs in order that the particular attributes are clear to potential buyers and users (especially those looking for accessible publications) and so that the versions are separately identified.*

  However, also in this case, when the usage rights are defined during the transaction between the vendor and the user, there is no need to assign separate ISBNs.

  Example 5: *A publisher releases a publication in one format with one ISBN and then offers to customers a service to acquire different usage rights on demand. Similarly to example 3 above, separate ISBNs are not required to identify the individual customised transactions.*

- If publishers are using intermediaries to generate different formats of their e-books, then they should provide separate ISBNs for the intermediaries to assign to each format.

  (N.B. The method outlined in this paragraph is not the recommended solution and should only be used in cases where a publisher refuses to assign individual ISBNs to each product).If a publisher will not provide ISBNs to intermediaries for each separate format then intermediaries may assign their own ISBNs. ISBN agencies will provide ISBN registrant elements to intermediaries for this purpose. In this case ISBNs and related metadata should be reported back to the publisher and to the national ISBN agency and other bibliographic agencies.

- A number of applications are in the development stages that will rely heavily on unambiguous identification. Though not yet fully operational, they will depend on clear identification of individual products and highly granular metadata for their success. An example of this is a platform dedicated to providing information about accessible versions. In order to meet the precise needs and wants of the user, it is

essential that the different publications with their individual accessibility features are very clearly identified and differentiated. With unambiguous identification through separate ISBN, the user will be directed accurately to the most suitable version that meets their exact needs every time. It is also possible to envisage other types of applications and services that would also depend on this granular approach.

- A single ISBN may cover two or more items in a package consisting of the software product and its accompanying user and technical manuals if the manuals are necessary in order to operate the software and are useful only as an adjunct to the software.

7. ISBN for Print-on-Demand Publications

For the purposes of ISBN assignment, print on demand is simply a form of print technology.

A print on demand publication is printed and bound in response to a specific order from a customer. Such orders are often for single copies of publications that would otherwise be declared "out of print" since normal print runs would not be economical.

If the on-demand version of a publication is in a different product form from the previously published non-on-demand version, (e.g. if a hardback becomes a paperback when it shifts to being on-demand), a new ISBN is required, just as for any other changes of product form. Minor changes to trim sizes in order to comply with the specifications of on-demand printing machines do not require a new ISBN.

A "customised" or "personalised" version of a print-on-demand book, where the customer, not the publisher, dictates the content of the book, and which has a limited availability, shall not be assigned an ISBN.

8. Location and Display of the ISBN on Publications

8.1 General

The ISBN must appear on the item itself.

In the case of printed publications, the ISBN must appear on the:
- Verso of the title page (copyright page)
- Foot of the title page, if there is no space on the title verso
- Lower section of the outside back cover
- Foot of the back of the jacket, or any other protective case, or wrapper

In the case of electronic publications, the ISBN must appear on the:
- Title display; the first display (compact discs, online publications); or on the screen that displays the title or its equivalent (e.g., the initial screen displayed when the content is first accessed and/or on the screen that carries the copyright notice)

In the case of educational/instructional films, videos, and transparencies, the ISBN must appear on the:
- Credit titles

If the publication is issued in a container that is an integral part of the publication (e.g., a compact disc, cassette, or diskette), the ISBN shall be displayed on any labels included with that container. If it is not possible to display the ISBN on the container or its label, then the ISBN shall be displayed at the bottom of the back of any permanent packaging for that container (e.g., the box, sleeve, or frame).

The different formats of an electronic publication shall be given an individual ISBN if they are made available separately. If the publication is made available in two formats that are always bundled together for sale, then only one ISBN is required. Where formats are made available separately, all the ISBNs should be listed one below the other on all versions and the abbreviated format should be mentioned in parentheses at the end of its ISBN.

Examples: ISBN 978-951-45-9693-3 (hardback)
          ISBN 978-951-45-9694-0 (paperback)
          ISBN 978-951-45-9695-7 (PDF)
          ISBN 978-951-45-9696-4 (EPUB without DRM)
          ISBN 978-951-45-9999-5 (EPUB with ACS4 DRM)

The ISBN shall also appear on any accompanying material issued in conjunction with the publication.

The ISBN should always be printed in type large enough to be easily legible (i.e., 9-point or larger).

8.2 ISBN in bar coded form

The rapid, worldwide expansion of bar code scanning has brought into prominence the agreement reached between GS1 (formerly EAN International and the Uniform Code Council) and the International ISBN and International ISMN Agency, which allows the ISBN to be encoded into an EAN-13 bar code. This makes the ISBN an international identifier compatible with the worldwide bar coding scheme.

Representing the ISBN in an EAN-13 bar code symbology must be done in accordance with ISO/IEC 15420 (bar code symbology specification EAN/UPC) that requires the usage of EAN-13 symbols to be in line with the recommendations of GS1. An EAN bar code consists of thirteen digits.

An example of an ISBN encoded in an EAN-13 bar code symbol is shown below:

ISBN 978-1-873671-00-9

When used in a bar code, the ISBN must be displayed in human readable form immediately above the EAN-13 bar code symbol, preceded by "ISBN".

Example of printing the ISBN in EAN-13 bar code symbology:

ISBN 978-1-873671-00-9

9 781873 671009

Further information on the introduction and use of the EAN-13 bar code symbol is provided by the ISBN group agencies and the International ISBN Agency. Group agencies are encouraged to cooperate directly with the GS1 organisations on a national or regional level.

The recommended location of the EAN-13 bar code symbol for publications is the lower right quadrant of the back, near the spine.

8.3 Five-digit add-on code

In the United States and Canada, a five-digit add-on to the bar code is used in the book trade to indicate the price. For further information on bar codes in the United States and Canada visit the Book Industry Study Group website www.bisg.org.

The five-digit add-on code should not be used for price information in other countries, although it may be used with a "9" prefix for a publisher's own in-house use (e.g., for handling returns). These supplementary codes always start with "9" within the range "90000-98999".

8.4 Algorithm for generating the ISBN and EAN.UCC bar code

See *Check digit* (section A1.1, Appendix) for information on calculating the check digit of the ISBN. See *Distribution of ranges* (A1.2, Appendix) for formulaic information required to split the ISBN.

9. Administration of the ISBN System

9.1 General

The administration of the ISBN system is carried out on three levels: international, ISBN registration agency, and publisher.

9.2 International administration

The principal functions and responsibilities of the International ISBN Agency are:

- To promote, coordinate, and supervise the worldwide use of the ISBN system

- To represent the interests of the ISBN community to other relevant organisations

- To appoint appropriate organisations as ISBN registration agencies and revoke such appointments as necessary

- To define registration groups and their areas of responsibility and allocate them to appropriate ISBN registration agencies

- To determine the definition of registration group rules that govern the length of available registrant elements within each group and ensure that an accurate and comprehensive register of these rules is available publicly at all times

- To allocate ranges of unique registrant elements within the appropriate registration group to ISBN registration agencies and to maintain a complete and accurate register of the registrant elements that have been assigned

- To secure the maintenance of ISBNs and their associated ISBN metadata through ISBN registration agency registers

- To develop, monitor, and enforce policies and procedures governing the operations of ISBN agencies and the process of ISBN registration by those agencies, including any fees associated with that process

- To facilitate the review and resolution of duplicate assignments of an ISBN

- To review and decide on any appeals relating to decisions made by registration agencies

- To develop, maintain, and make publicly available documentation for users of the ISBN system

- To implement and maintain funding arrangements as necessary to support the operations of the International ISBN Agency, including, but not limited to, financial contributions from ISBN registration agencies.

9.3 ISBN registration agencies

The administration of the ISBN system within a registration group is the responsibility of the ISBN registration agency. The ISBN registration agency may operate on a national, regional, linguistic, or other reasonable division of responsibility according to the basis of the group allocation.

Within a group there may be several national agencies (e.g., group identifier 978-0 and 978-1 have separate agencies in Australia, English-speaking Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and so on).

The functions and responsibilities of an ISBN registration agency are:

- To ensure that continuous service is provided

- To issue notification of the assignment of an ISBN or an ISBN registrant element to the registrant of that monographic publication or publisher name

- To create, manage, and maintain registers of ISBN, ISBN metadata, and administrative data in accordance with the policies set out by the International ISBN Agency. (Tasks involving ISBN metadata may be delegated to a designated bibliographic agency provided that compliance is made with these specifications)

- To correct inaccurate ISBNs and ISBN metadata if proof of such inaccuracy is provided

- To make ISBN and associated metadata available to other registration agencies and to users of the ISBN system in compliance with policies set out by the International ISBN Agency

- To collate and maintain statistical data on its ISBN-related operations and report these at the stipulated intervals to the International ISBN Agency

- To promote, educate, and train others in the use of the ISBN system in compliance with the specifications of the applicable edition of the ISBN standard in force at the time

- To adhere to the ISBN policies and procedures established by the International ISBN Agency in compliance with the specifications of the applicable edition of the ISBN standard in force at the time

9.4 Publisher administration

Publishers are responsible for assigning publication elements to the individual items they publish and for ensuring the application of pertinent regulations. They may apply for and receive a registrant element from an ISBN registration agency together with a printout or electronic file of the individual ISBNs that are available to them within the allocated registrant element. Some ISBN registration agencies may charge a fee for these services.

The ISBN registration agency will determine the range of publication elements that will be available to the publisher. The range assigned will be determined based on current and anticipated future publication output and is directly related to the length of the registrant element allocated. The publisher should ensure that the ISBN registration agency has as much information as possible about all available backlist publications and should advise the agency of all present and future publications in order for the assignment of a suitably sized registrant element.

The publisher should supply the ISBN registration agency (or its designated local bibliographic agency) with a specified amount of metadata about the publication to which the ISBN is assigned. The specifications concerning the type and format of the metadata are established by the International ISBN Agency in cooperation with the ISBN registration agencies (see section 5.13 above).

Further information and detailed instructions concerning the ISBN system are available from the appropriate ISBN registration agency.

10. Non-participating Publishers

In the case of the non-participation of a publisher in the ISBN scheme, the relevant group agency should contact the publisher and advise them of the importance and value of assigning ISBNs to all qualifying publications and supply them with full details about how to adopt the standard.

In the case of publishers who only publish an occasional title and who are never likely to be in the position of assuming the responsibility themselves for numbering, the group agency may nominate a registrant element to assign to miscellaneous publishers and number all publications using that block, irrespective of the publisher concerned. This practice should be adopted with strict control because of the confusion it can produce being an exception of the general rule of one registrant element to one publisher/imprint. In these cases only the individual ISBNs from this allocation and not the registrant element can uniquely identify a particular publisher.

In some countries the group agency assigns ISBNs to publications received for legal deposit that do not already have an ISBN allocated. The group agency then informs the publisher about the ISBN that has been assigned and publicises it in the national bibliography.

11. ISBN and GS1

In 1997 an agreement was concluded between the EAN International (EAN), the Uniform Code Council (UCC), the International ISBN Agency, and the International ISMN Agency to foster mutual cooperation. It provides an observer status to respective representatives at one another's general assemblies, suggests consultations, and regulates the numbering of non-printed book material. In February 2005, EAN International and the Uniform Code Council (UCC) came together under the name of GS1.

Contact details:
GS1 Global Office
Blue Tower
Avenue Louise 326
B-1050 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: (+32 2) 788 7800
Fax: (+32 2) 788 7899
Email: contactus@gs1.org
URL: http://www.gs1.org

Contact details for national GS1 organisations: http://www.gs1.org/contact

12. ISBN and Other Identifiers

12.1 DOI

The Digital Object Identifier (DOI®) System is for identifying content objects in the digital environment. DOI® names are assigned to any entity for use on digital networks. They are used to provide current information, including where they (or information about them) can be found on the Internet. Information about a digital object may change over time, including where to find it, but its DOI name will not change.

International DOI Foundation
Tel: +44 (0)1865 559070.
Email: n.paskin@doi.org
URL: http://www.doi.org

12.2 ISBN-A

The Actionable ISBN (ISBN-A) is a syntax and service provided by some ISBN agencies and powered by DOI® in which an existing ISBN is expressed in the DOI System, providing the ability to link an ISBN to one or more URLs.

International ISBN Agency
United House
North Road
London N7 9DP
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)20 7503 6418
Email: info@isbn-international.org
URL: http://www.doi.org/factsheets/ISBN-A.html

12.3 GTIN

The GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) is a generic term for all the EAN.UCC product identifiers including the EAN-13 representation of the ISBN.

GS1 Global Office
Blue Tower
Avenue Louise 326
B-1050 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: (+32 2) 788 7800
Fax: (+32 2) 788 7899
Email: contactus@gs1.org
URL: http://www.gs1.org/barcodes/technical/idkeys/gtin

12.4 URN

Uniform Resource Names (URNs) are persistent resource identifiers. Their syntax, defined in Internet standard RFC 2141, is:

<URN>:= "urn:" <NID> ":" <NSS>

where <NID> is the Namespace Identifier and <NSS> is the Namespace Specific String. The leading "urn:" and Namespace Identifier are case-insensitive.

NID "isbn" has been reserved for the ISBN system in RFC 3187 (see link below). According to this RFC, any URN based on ISBN has the following syntax:

urn:isbn:<NSS>

where the Namespace Specific String contains the ISBN in machine readable form. For instance:

urn:isbn:9780110002224

http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-urnbis-rfc3187bis-isbn-urn-00

12.5 ISAN

The International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN) is a voluntary numbering system and metadata schema enabling the identification of any audiovisual work, including films, shorts, documentaries, television programs, sports events, advertising and also their related versions.

ISAN is registered as ISO15706-1 and 15706-2.

The Registration Authority for ISAN is:

ISAN International Agency
1A, rue du Beulet
CH-1203 Geneva
Switzerland
Phone: (+41) 22 545 10 00
Fax: (+41) 22 545 10 40

Email: info@isan.org
URL: http://www.isan.org

12.6 ISMN

The International Standard Music Number (ISMN) identifies all printed sheet music publications, whether available for sale, or hire, or gratis.

The ISMN can be integrated into the international 13-digit bar code, using the prefix 979-0. "M" is assigned the numeric value of zero (0) for bar code purposes only.

The ISMN is not used for books on music, which receive an ISBN, nor is it used for music tapes, CDs, or videos.

The ISMN is administered by the International ISMN Agency:

International ISMN Agency
Schlossstr. 50
12165 Berlin, Germany
Tel.: (+49 30) 7974 5002
Fax: (+49 30) 7974 5254
Email: ismn@ismn-international.org
URL: http://ismn-international.org

12.7 ISRC

The International Standard Recording Code (ISRC) is the standard international identifier for sound recordings and music videos (ISO 3901). It numbers each recording of a piece (not the physical item), regardless of the context or carrier on which it is issued. Encoded ISRC provide the means to automatically identify recordings for royalty payments.

The ISRC system is administered by IFPI, the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry:

International ISRC Agency
IFPI Secretariat
10 Piccadilly
London
W1J 0DD
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)20 7878 7900
Fax: +44 (0)20 7878 7950
Email: isrc@ifpi.org
URL: http://www.ifpi.org/isrc

12.8 ISSN

The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), ISO 3297, is the standard international identifier for serial publications (i.e. publications that are issued over time with no predetermined conclusion). Such publications are usually issued in successive or integrating issues that generally have numerical and/or chronological designations. Typical examples include serials such as newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, etc., and ongoing integrating resources such as loose-leaf publications that are continually updated.

The ISSN is administered by the ISSN International Centre:

ISSN International Centre
5 rue de Turbigo
75003 PARIS
FRANCE
Tel: (+33) 1 44 88 22 20
Fax: (+33) 1 40 26 32 43
Email: issnic@issn.org
URL: http://www.issn.org

Certain publications, such as yearbooks, annuals, monographic series, etc., should be assigned an ISSN for the serial title (which will remain the same for all the parts or individual volumes of the serial) and an ISBN for each individual volume. If ISBN and ISSN are assigned to a publication they must be both clearly identified.

12.9 ISTC

The International Standard Text Code (ISTC), ISO 21047, is a numbering system for the unique identification of text-based works; the term "work" can refer to any content appearing in conventional printed books, audio-books, static e-books or enhanced digital books, as well as content which might appear in a newspaper or journal.

The ISTC is not assigned to physical products or other manifestations of a work. Such physical products (i.e. a printed book, a talking book, or the electronic versions of such products) shall be assigned an ISBN.

Further information is available from:

EDItEUR
United House
North Road
London N7 9DP
UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 7503 6418
Fax: +44 (0)20 7503 6418
Email: info@editeur.org
URL: www.istc-international.org

12.10 ISWC

The International Standard Musical Work Code (ISWC) identifies musical works as intangible creations. It is not used to identify manifestations of, or objects related to, musical works. Such manifestations and objects are the subject of separate identification systems, such as ISRC and ISMN (see descriptions elsewhere in this section).

Example: Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte (The Magic Flute)* would be eligible for an ISWC to identify the work. The many printed scores would each qualify for ISMNs, the libretti and their translations for ISTCs (and ISBNs for the publications thereof); a video of a performance would receive an ISAN, and a sound recording of the opera an ISRC.

Further information is available from the registration authority:

CISAC
20-26 Boulevard du Parc
92200 Neuilly sur Seine

France
Tel.: (+ 33 1) 55 62 08 50
Fax: (+ 33 1) 55 62 08 60
Email: cisac@cisac.org
URL: http://www.cisac.org

12.11 ISNI

The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is a draft ISO Standard (ISO 27729) whose scope is the identification of Public Identities of parties: that is, the identities used publicly by parties involved throughout the media content industries in the creation, production, management, and content distribution chains. The ISNI system uniquely identifies Public Identities across multiple fields of creative activity. The ISNI provides a tool for disambiguating Public Identities that might otherwise be confused. ISNI is not intended to provide direct access to comprehensive information about a Public Identity but can provide links to other systems where such information is held.

Further information is available from:
ISNI International Agency Ltd
c/o ALCS
The Writers' House
13 Haydon Street
London EC3N 1DB
UK
 Email: info@isni.org
URL: http://www.isni.org

13. ONIX for Books

The ONIX for Books Product Information Message is the international standard for representing and communicating book industry product information in electronic form.

ONIX for Books was developed by EDItEUR jointly with the Book Industry Study Group (USA), and Book Industry Communication (UK), and is now used widely across the globe. Continued development of ONIX is now managed by a network of National Groups and an International Steering Committee coordinated by EDItEUR. The latest version at the time of writing is Release 3.0.

For publishers, experience has shown that ONIX for Books brings two important business benefits. As a communications format, it makes it possible to deliver rich product information into the supply chain in a standard form, to wholesalers and distributors, to larger retailers, to data aggregators, and to affiliate companies. And by providing a template for the content and structure of a product record, ONIX has helped to stimulate the introduction of better internal information systems, capable of bringing together all the "metadata" needed for the description and promotion of new and backlist titles. The same core data can also be used to produce advance information sheets, catalogues and other promotional material.

For "downstream" supply chain partners, ONIX for Books means more efficient and rapid loading of up-to-date product information into customer-facing systems, with less need for manual intervention and much lower risk of error.

ONIX for Books has been mapped to MARC21 by the Library of Congress and to UNIMARC by The British Library. It is being used by some national libraries to receive product information from publishers for Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) purposes or to enhance Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs).

A specification for a subset of ONIX for Books is available, aimed specifically at carrying the metadata required for ISBN registration. This can be used by publishers to inform Registration Agencies about ISBNs they have allocated to their products, when a full ONIX for Books message is unnecessary.

Further information on ONIX is available from:

EDItEUR
United House
North Road
London N7 9DP
UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 7503 6418
Fax: +44 (0)20 7503 6418
Email: info@editeur.org
URL: http://www.editeur.org/8/ONIX/

14. Publications

Publishers' International ISBN Directory (PIID)

The *Publishers' International ISBN Directory* (PIID) comprises all assigned registrant elements and corresponding publisher contact details. It is currently published both in a printed and online version.

Further information at URL: http://isbn-international.org/page/directory

15. Frequently Asked Questions about the ISBN System

See ISBN FAQs at URL: http://isbn-international.org/faqs

APPENDIX 1 Check digit calculation and distribution of ranges

A1.1 Calculating the Check Digit

Each of the first 12 digits of the ISBN is alternately multiplied by 1 and 3. The check digit is equal to 10 minus the remainder resulting from dividing the sum of the weighted products of the first 12 digits by 10 with one exception. If this calculation results in an apparent check digit of 10, the check digit is 0.

Use the following steps to calculate the check digit for the ISBN 978-0-11-000222-?:

Step 1: Determine the sum of the weighted products for the first 12 digits of the ISBN (see following table).

	Prefix element			Registration group element	Registrant element		Publication element						Check digit	Sum
ISBN	9	7	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	?	
Weight	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	-	
Product	9	21	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	2	6	-	56

Step 2: Divide the sum of the weighted products of the first 12 digits of the ISBN calculated in step 1 by 10, determining the remainder.

56 / 10 = 5   remainder = 6

Step 3: Subtract the remainder calculated in step 2 from 10. The resulting difference is the value of the check digit with one exception. If the remainder from step 2 is 0, the check digit is 0.

10 – 6 = 4

Check digit = 4

ISBN = 978-0-11-000222-4

The following mathematical formula is an alternative way of expressing the calculation of the check digit:

Check digit = mod 10 (10 – [mod 10 {sum of weighted products of the first 12 ISBN digits}])

Check digit = mod 10 (10 – [mod 10 {56}])

Check digit = 4

The sum of the weighted products of the first 12 digits plus the check digit must be divisible by 10 without a remainder for the ISBN to be valid.

Note: The length of the registration group, registrant, and publication elements are variable and may not always be the same as in the example table above. Not all registration group

and registrant combinations are valid. See *Distribution of ranges* section for formulaic information required to validate and split an ISBN.

Please contact your local ISBN registration agency who will be able to assist you with calculating your ISBNs either by providing pre-calculated lists of the ISBNs or by providing software to enable you to calculate your own ISBNs.

A1.2 Distribution of ranges

Ranges are allocated according to anticipated demand (i.e., the size of the publishing programme) within a particular regional or language grouping. Some registration group elements are held in reserve by the International ISBN Agency to ensure future capacity. The International ISBN Agency will allocate these as necessary when ranges are low in any particular grouping. Additionally, registrant ranges within a registration group that has already been allocated to a specific regional or language grouping may remain undefined to satisfy future needs.

Comprehensive details of registration groups and registrant range metadata is available from the International ISBN Agency and enables the validation of the current allocation of defined ranges. Not all registration group and registrant combinations are valid. The formulaic information (using the comprehensive group and registrant range metadata) required to split the ISBN into its constituent parts follows below. See *Calculating the Check digit* section for information regarding check digit calculation and validation.

The number of digits in each of the ISBN elements for registration group, registrant, and publication varies in length, although the number of digits contained in these three elements is nine in total. These nine digits, together with the three-digit prefix element and the check digit, make up the 13-digit ISBN. The number of digits in the registration group and registrant elements will vary according to the publishing output of the registration group or registrant in question. Registration groups for which large output of monographic publications is anticipated will receive group numbers of one or two digits. Publishers with an expected large output of publications will be assigned registrant numbers of two or three digits.

Note: The number of digits specified and assigned for registrant groups and registrants within prefix element 978 cannot be relied upon to predict those which are specified and assigned within future prefix elements (e.g., prefix element 979). Registration groups and registrant allocations for future prefixes will reflect assignment history and assignment projections for the entire prefix element system viewed collectively.

The intention is that group prefixes from 979 will be assigned on a national agency basis only. The International ISBN Agency will seek to avoid assigning group prefixes that will be shared between multiple agencies on a common language basis. Group prefixes from 979 will be assigned as needed as existing allocations run out but as yet there is no distribution table for 979 equivalent to "Table 1" below."

Determining the internal divisions of the 13-digit ISBN is a two-step process: first, determine the registration group using the rules for prefix elements assigned for ISBN; second, determine the registrant and publication element lengths using the registration group rules. Registration group rules are available from the International ISBN Agency.

Table 1 illustrates the distribution of registration group ranges within prefix element 978. Any other EAN.UCC prefix defined for use within the ISBN system will have registration group rules available from the International ISBN Agency prior to any registration group assignment within that EAN.UCC prefix. *It is strongly recommended to check with the*

International ISBN Agency on a regular basis for possible additions or changes to registration group rules.

Table 1: Distribution of registration group ranges within prefix element 978

Prefix element	Registration Group element range	Numbers available per Registration Group
978	0 – 5 600-649 6500000-6999999 7 80 – 94 950 – 989 9900 – 9989 99900 – 99999	100,000,000 1,000,000 (undefined range) 100,000,000 10,000,000 1,000,000 100,000 10,000

Table 2 illustrates how to derive the registration group structure in prefix element 978 for a given ISBN. An examination of the five digits following the prefix element will permit the determination of the length of the registration group element. Once the registration group length is known, the registrant group can be derived.

Table 2: Method of deriving the registration group structure for prefix element 978

If the five digits following the prefix element are between:	Registration Group length is:	The prefix element and Registration Group divisions would occur after the following digits and associated elements:
00000 – 59999	1	3rd (prefix element) 4th (registration group)
60000 – 64999	3	3rd (prefix element) 6th (registration group)
65000 – 69999	0 (undefined)	(undefined range)
70000 – 79999	1	3rd (prefix element) 4th (registration group)
80000 – 94999	2	3rd (prefix element) 5th (registration group)
95000 – 98999	3	3rd (prefix element) 6th (registration group)
99000 – 99899	4	3rd (prefix element) 7th (registration group)
99900 – 99999	5	3rd (prefix element) 8th (registration group)

The length of the registrant element is established within each registration group by ISBN registration agencies in accordance with the needs of the publishing industry within their designated area. The ranges assigned to each registration group must be established in advance by the International ISBN Agency before determining distribution of ranges of ISBNs to publishers within those groups.

EXAMPLE 1:
Test ISBN: 9786999999990
EAN.UCC prefix: 978
(registration group test segment): 69999
Registration group: (undefined and invalid)

Note: This test ISBN is not valid because the registration group test segment is within the group 65000 to 69999, which has a specified group length of 0 (currently undefined).

EXAMPLE 2:

Test ISBN: 9780777777770
EAN.UCC prefix: 978
(registration group test segment): 07777
Registration group: 0

Note: This test ISBN is valid because the registration group test segment is within the range 00000 to 59999, which has a specified registration group length of 1 (defined and valid).

Table 3 illustrates the distribution of registrant element ranges and publication elements within registration group 978-0. The registrant element ranges for use within each registration group will be defined by the International ISBN Agency based on anticipated publishing programmes for that registration group.

**Table 3: Distribution of registrant element ranges and
publication elements within group 978-0**

Registration group	Registrant element range	Numbers available per registrant for publication identification
978-0	00 – 19 200 – 699 7000 – 8499 85000 – 89999 900000 – 949999 9500000 – 9999999	1,000,000 100,000 10,000 1,000 100 10

Table 4 illustrates how to derive the internal structure for the registration group 978-0. An examination of the five digits following the registrant group element will permit the determination of the length of the registrant element. Once the registrant length is known, the publication element length can be derived.

Table 4: Method of deriving the internal structure for registration group 978-0

If the five digits following the Registration Group are between:	Registrant length is:	Publication element length is:	The internal divisions would occur after each of the following digits and associated elements:
00000 – 19999	2	6	3rd (prefix) 4th (registration group) 6th (registrant) 12th (publication)
20000 – 69999	3	5	3rd (prefix) 4th (registration group) 7th (registrant) 12th (publication)
70000 – 84999	4	4	3rd (prefix) 4th (registration group) 8th (registrant) 12th (publication)
85000 – 89999	5	3	3rd (prefix) 4th (registration group) 9th (registrant) 12th (publication)
90000 – 94999	6	2	3rd (prefix) 4th (registration group) 10th (registrant) 12th (publication)
95000 – 99999	7	1	3rd (prefix) 4th (registration group) 11th (registrant) 12th (publication)

EXAMPLE:
Test ISBN: 9780777777770
EAN.UCC prefix: 978
Registration group: 0
(registrant test segment): 77777
Registrant: 7777
Publication: 7777

Check digit: 0
Displayable ISBN: 978-0-7777-7777-0

Note: The registrant test segment is within the range from 70000 to 84999, which has a specified registrant length of 4 (defined and valid).

Table 5 illustrates the distribution of registrant number ranges and maximum publications per registrant within registration group 978-951:

**Table 5: Distribution of registrant number ranges and
publications within registration group 978-951**

Registration group	Registrant element range	Numbers available per registrant for publication identification
978-951	0 – 1	100,000
	20– 54	10,000
	550 – 889	1,000
	8900 – 9499	100
	95000 – 99999	10

Table 6 illustrates how to derive the internal structure for the registration group 978-951. An examination of the five digits following the registrant group element will permit the determination of the length of that registrant element. Once the registrant length is known, the publication element length can be derived.

Table 6: Method of deriving the internal structure for registration group 978-951

If the five digits following the Registration Group are between:	Registrant length is:	Publication element length is:	The internal divisions would occur after each of the following digits and associated elements:
00000 –19999	1	5	3rd (prefix) 6th (registration group) 7th (registrant) 12th (publication)
20000 – 54999	2	4	3rd (prefix) 6th (registration group) 8th (registrant) 12th (publication)
55000 – 88999	3	3	3rd (prefix) 6th (registration group) 9th (registrant) 12th (publication)
89000 – 94999	4	2	3rd (prefix) 6th (registration group) 10th (registrant) 12th (publication)
95000 – 99999	5	1	3rd (prefix) 6th (registration group) 11th (registrant) 12th (publication)

EXAMPLE:
Test ISBN: 9789512388882
EAN.UCC prefix: 978
Registration group: 951
(registrant test segment): 23888
Registrant: 23
Publication: 8888
Check digit: 2
Displayable ISBN: 978-951-23-8888-2

Note: The registrant test segment is within the range from 20000 to 54999, which has a specified registrant length of 2 (defined and valid)**.**